

Continued from the Second Page. In the Schuylkill region, and representing a yearly tonnage of over four millions tons, raised to send one ton of coal at the exorbitant rate of wages demanded by the Workingmen's Benevolent Association...

But if we have abused or misused our powers, it must have been to the injury of some one. Are the coal operators to be held responsible for the injury to the manufacturers who use coal say that our course has injured them? Above and beyond all, is the great body of consumers of coal represented here asking you for any relief against us?

But, for the sake of the argument, let me assume that an abuse or misuse of corporate franchise has been shown to exist. Does it follow that the legislature of Pennsylvania has the power to determine that question, and, having determined it, to enter a judgment in the Workingmen's Benevolent Association?

It would perhaps not be courteous to my friend Mr. Brockway to refer to the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, if I did not refer to two or three points made by him during the course of his argument. He had been poring over the report of the Reading Railroad Company to the Auditor General, and he discovered, by some unaccountable process of calculation, that the Reading Railroad Company had earned over \$6,000,000 of net profits. Now we all know how valuable to his clients Mr. Brockway's services as a lawyer are...

When Mr. Brockway speaks of the enormous profits realized by coal operators, I think he is still far from the truth. The facts that he has just announced his discovery of railroad profits. I do not believe that the aggregate capital invested in coal mining operations since the year 1820 has realized an average income of 24 per cent. to its owners. There have been, of course, some fortunate adventurers; but, taking the good with the bad, I very much doubt if the average net profit per annum has been realized upon all.

But in his examination of that seductive volume the railroad reports, Mr. Brockway has found another man's name, and that name is the name of the Reading Railroad Company. He has announced that he has ascertained that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company has actually cleared the State out of \$300,000 of taxes. Now, I have no objection to the kinds of persons, natural and artificial—something about men and something about corporations. I know that all men must pay taxes, and that all corporations must pay taxes, and so long as my friend General Hartant is Auditor General of the State, I believe that the doom of the corporation is as inevitable as the doom of man, and upon this subject I speak from painful experience.

I was somewhat at a loss to know why evidence was given to show that a proportion of the stock of the Reading Railroad was held by British subjects. Mr. Brockway got through with his argument I was enlightened. You know that parcel testimony is frequently given to lay ground for the introduction of some documentary evidence; and this testimony, it appears, was offered to lay ground for the introduction of the rhetorical flourish with which my friend closed his argument. The British subject, which had driven his clients from the homes of their ancestors, still continued to persecute them in the land of their adoption.

What are the proper remedies? First, for personal differences between the employer and his workmen? Second, for the evils of overproduction? I believe that the only permanent remedy for personal differences is arbitration, with an umpire whose decision shall be final. There never has been a time when we were not willing to resort to this plan. For two years we have been trying to bring it about. In the last annual report of the Reading Railroad Company it was suggested as the proper method of avoiding future troubles; but the Workingmen's Benevolent Association has never been willing to adopt it, being entirely upon the principle that no one had any right to know what that they did not know was not worth knowing, they have persistently refused to accept any other method of settling their disputes. Whatever we suggested has been considered as the advice of an enemy, and they have never yet arrived at the conclusion that the interest of the workingman and his employer is identical, and that both can be best subserved by unity of action.

Even so late as this afternoon, I stated to the effect that the interest of the workingman and his employer is identical, and that both can be best subserved by unity of action. I stated to the effect that the interest of the workingman and his employer is identical, and that both can be best subserved by unity of action. I stated to the effect that the interest of the workingman and his employer is identical, and that both can be best subserved by unity of action.

From this you will see how little we have to expect from the managers of this association. The time will come, however, when the workingmen themselves will discover that their real friends are those who try to keep them constantly employed, and who have the courage to tell them when they are wrong, rather than those who, by pandering to their prejudices, seek to enlist their sympathy, while depriving them of the means of subsistence. And now a few words about the proper remedy for overproduction.

You can no more legislate to keep up the price of coal, than you can to keep down the price of gold. We all remember that during the war a very prominent member of Congress introduced a bill making it a criminal offense for any one to sell a gold dollar for more than a gold dollar. With all his ability as a lawyer, he was ignorant of the laws of finance as they apply to the Workingmen's Benevolent Association or the laws of trade. The sovereign power for overproduction is to reduce the supply by the abrupt suspension of mining, though they would rather have a few years of starvation than see their leaders would destroy the entire trade, and reduce the workingman of the coal region to starvation.

We have said to them that the proper remedy for an overproduction is the increased demand, which always results, and that if, instead of doing nothing for three or four months out of the year, they would work for moderate wages, the low price of coal would so extend its range as to give them a large and steady income. There can be no doubt that the interests of the miner, the coal operator, and the consumer of coal are all identical; but the course pursued by the men has so injured both of the other interests that neither has been able to do much more than to suffer. For every ton of coal that is stopped, there is a loss incurred which requires a profit of from fifteen to twenty-five cents per ton upon the coal. If a colliery can ship 100,000 tons of coal a year, and its owner realize a profit of twenty cents a ton, it would be a fair business; but if the colliery is stopped for the first six months of a year, it will require a profit of sixty cents per ton upon the reduced product to enable it to make up the loss of the six months. The amount of money that he would have derived from a full year's business at a profit of twenty cents per ton.

Last year, the suspension of over four months involved a loss to the Reading Railroad Company of more than \$1,000,000; the consequence of which was that the Reading Railroad Company, after its resumption, it required an additional charge of fifty cents per ton to yield the same amount of money. Now we have had a similar case in the case of the Reading Railroad Company. The lower the charges upon the road, the better it is for the workingman; but if the charges are so low that the Reading Railroad Company is forced to suspend its operations for any number of months of the year, the latter effectually prevent us from assisting them by low rates.

If the Reading Railroad Company had agreed to work during the entire year the cost of their labor might be reduced twenty-five cents per ton, and each man would have more money at the end of the year than he has now. If the charges were so low that the Reading Railroad Company could have even or twelve months of uninterrupted trade, he could take twenty-five cents per ton, and he would be richer at the end of the season than he has ever been at the end of any since the war closed. If the railroads could keep their equipment in better repair, and if the cost of transportation could be reduced twenty-five cents per ton, and more money could be made than has ever been realized with higher rates, the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, at moderate rates, would reduce the price of coal at the mines, and the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, at such a reduction in price, would extend the use of anthracite coal one hundred miles beyond the territory on which it is now consumed. It is a safe and certain proposition that if the coal region is reduced to the condition in which it is now, and there can be no doubt that if at the end of the present radius a belt of ten miles in width was added to the circle, the belt, the consumption of coal would be at once furnished a market for any overproduction.

A few words more and I have done. Throughout the whole of this investigation, it seems to have been assumed by our friends on the other side that we had no rights which you were bound to respect, but that the members of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association possessed some inherent claim which gave to them a peculiar claim upon your favorable consideration. We have been represented as hard taskmasters, seeking to make slaves of our workmen; and they have been held up to you as a patient, down-trodden and long-suffering class, feebly struggling to emerge from the degradation into which they had fallen. It seems to have been assumed that all your prejudices would be excited against the rights of property, and that all your sympathies would be enlisted in favor of the rights of labor.

his pocket picked of \$140 last night, in the vicinity of Fifteenth and Walnut streets. —Jeremiah Pratt, of Newtown, Delaware county, was robbed of over \$500 last night, on Market street, near Fourth, by three men who jolted him on the sidewalk.

Domestic Affairs. —The corner-stone of a new Masonic temple in the Norfolk-st., was laid yesterday. —At many points throughout the United States the colored people yesterday celebrated the anniversary of emancipation. —D. W. Church, City Marshal of Newton, Iowa, was stabbed so badly while attempting to arrest a colored man, on Monday night, that he died soon after.

Foreign Affairs. —Branches have been in the walls of Fort Valerien. —Marshal MacMahon's headquarters are now at Fontenoy aux-Lois. —A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Scotland yesterday morning. —After a severe battle the Communists recaptured the whole of Neuilly. —An iron-clad railway battery has been captured from the insurgents at Colombes. —The Prussians have agreed to stop the revictualing of Paris by way of St. Denis. —Scarcely a church in Paris remains open, and already many of them have been pillaged. —The American guns used in the defenses of Paris are highly praised by the London Times.

The Commune is discussing questions of commerce preparatory to a restriction of trade and credit. —The London Times contains a report that Prussia will intervene in the affairs of France in case the Commune should be victorious over the Versailles Government.

Table with 2 columns: Item Name and Price. Includes items like 1 share Favonia Land Association, 20 shares Union Mining Co., 100 shares Honeycomb Petroleum Co., etc.

SPECIAL NOTICES. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South Fourth Street. PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871. Special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock A. M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company, for the consolidation of the said companies and the merger of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote, by ballot in person, or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South Fourth Street. PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock A. M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company, for the consolidation of the said companies and the merger of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote, by ballot in person, or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South Fourth Street. PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1871. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election for President and six Managers will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock A. M. ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES. NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP RAILROAD CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1871. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M. ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BAKER SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company on THURSDAY, April 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary. JOHN WIEST, Secretary.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh silver oxide gas. 1119

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE. WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

BOARDING. SUMMER BOARDING. The elegant building known as THE EX-ELVER NORMAL INSTITUTE, located at Carversville, Bucks county, Pa., two miles from Bull's Island Station, on the Belvidere Railroad, will be opened to accommodate CITY BOARDERS from July 1, 1871, to September 1. For healthfulness of location and beauty of surrounding scenery this institution can hardly be surpassed.

LOOKING-GLASSES. ALL NEW STYLES. AT THE LOWEST PRICES. ALL OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS. No. 816 CHESTNUT STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. March Term, 1871. No. 14. In Divorce. WILLIAM HENRY STEEL vs. JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL. TO JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL, Respondent: Please take notice that testimony will be taken in above entitled cause on behalf of the libellant on THURSDAY, May 11, 1871, at 10 o'clock P. M., at my office, No. 625 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia, Pa., before F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Jr., Esq., the examiner appointed by the Court to take and report the same. HENRY G. TERRY, Attorney for Libellant.

EDWARD PONTI & CO., IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE, Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. No. 904 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. EDWARD PONTI. [SIGNED] JAMES W. HAYNES, Secretary.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC. PANCOAST & MAULE, Plain and Galvanized Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes For Gas, Steam and Water. FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS, BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING. Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order.

EDUCATIONAL. HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Comprises the following Departments:—Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Episcopal Theological School.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 23.

EDGE HILL SCHOOL. MERCHANTVILLE, N. J. Four Miles from Philadelphia. The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, Corner ELEVENTH and VINE STS.

CLOTH HOUSE. JAMES & HUBER. No. 11 North SECOND Street, Sign of the Golden Lamb. Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of FANCY CASSIMERES and standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS. AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

COPIING PRESSES. Just received, a Large Assortment of Seed Growers' COPIING PRESSES. WM. M. CHRISTY, Stationer and Printer, No. 197 S. THIRD STREET, Opposite Girard Bank.

AMUSEMENTS. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, U. S. I. C. FIRST WEEK, April 17, of the elaborate Spectacle, in four acts, by Charles M. Barras, entitled THE BLACK CROOK. The sole right to the production has been purchased by John F. McDonough, for this city.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, the young and accomplished Tragedienne and Vocalist, MISS ELLA BURNS, will appear in TOM TAYLOR'S NEW AND THRILLING PLAY TWIXT AXE AND CROWN, which will be produced for the first time in PHILADELPHIA, AS PLAYED IN LONDON UPWARDS OF 400 NIGHTS. 417 1/2

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. LAST WEEK OF THE Reconstructed Spectacular Panfantomie entitled THIS PHILADELPHIA. The World-renowned Trick Clown, MR. CHARLES ABBOY, and his celebrated troupe of acrobats. The young, peevish, and beautiful MADLIE MARE BONFANT, the celebrated Harpist and Musical Balladist, MOR AND GODRICHI, the ORIGINAL SKATERS, from Niblo's Garden. CHANGE OF TICKETS EVERY NIGHT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. BENEFIT OF MAY SAVILLE. TO-NIGHT (Wednesday), April 19, MEG'S DIVERSION. After which, SATAN IN PARIS. THURSDAY—Double Bill. FRIDAY—Benefit of Mrs. THAYER. SATURDAY—Benefit of Mr. D. E. RALTON.

DAVENPORT'S CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE. Admission, \$1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 19, DAVEPORT AND PYTHAGORAS. E. L. DAVENPORT, as Damon C. R. T. E. L. DAVENPORT, as Pythagoras. Supported by the Star Company.

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY. GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT. MUSICAL FUND HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, 1871. TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. At Music Stores. 418 1/2

ASSEMBLY BUILDING. MARVELLOUS SUCCESS! Dr. Cory's great Diorama of IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE. EVERY EVENING FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. 417 1/2

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, North Second Street, between ARCH and BROAD. Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. THE WONDERFUL LITTLE FAMILY. In the Lecture Room the Comedy of OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS. Lewis Baker as Jesse Rural, Mr. G. D. Chaplin, Wood Benson, Harry Hawk, J. Swinburn, Miss Minnie Mark, Adeline Moore, Mrs. J. C. Coffey. Admission, 25 cents to all attractions. 1919 u